Forest Planning Framework

Province of British Columbia

Ministry of Forests

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Foreword

This framework provides a guide to the preparation of plans required by Section 4(c) of the *Ministry of Forests Act*. All planning activities affecting the management of forest and range resources of the Crown will be conducted in accordance with the principles and procedures outlined in this framework.

I am confident that the resulting plans will provide for the management of Crown forest and range resources in keeping with government policies, social goals and integrated resource use management principles.

T.M. Apsey, R.P.F.
Deputy Minister

Preface

This framework is a guide to the Ministry of Forests' planning activities. It fosters an appreciation of renewable resource planning concepts and presents a systems view of Ministry of Forests' planning. This framework expands on the resource use planning aspects of the Ministry of Forests' Management System and focuses on the development of plans for specific areas within the province.

This framework is an overview document. It is intended for use in conjunction with more detailed planning documentation that currently exists or may be developed.

This framework is the introductory chapter of the ministry's Planning Handbook. It is the Planning Handbook together with the ministry's various policy statements and planning practices, that constitute the working-level definition of Ministry of Forests' planning.

The Planning Mandate

The *Ministry of Forests Act*, the *Forest Act* and the *Range Act* give the Ministry of Forests a broad mandate to carry out integrated resource use planning on Crown land.

The planning mandate in summary:

Ministry of Forests Act

Section 4	- the purposes and functions of the Ministry of Forests include planning for the integrated use of the Crown's forest and range resources in consultation with other ministries and the private sector.

Forest Act

Section 5	- the Ministry of Forests must provide for Provincial Forests;
Sections 6-7	- the Ministry of Forests must plan for the management of the timber supply and determine rates of timber harvest for Timber Supply Areas;
Sections 12, 25, 27, 28, 42	- the Ministry of Forests must require planning for selected timber tenures.

Range Act

Section 4	- the Ministry of Forests must plan for the use of range lands;
Sections 5-8	- the Ministry of Forests must require planning for grazing and hay-cutting leases and permits.

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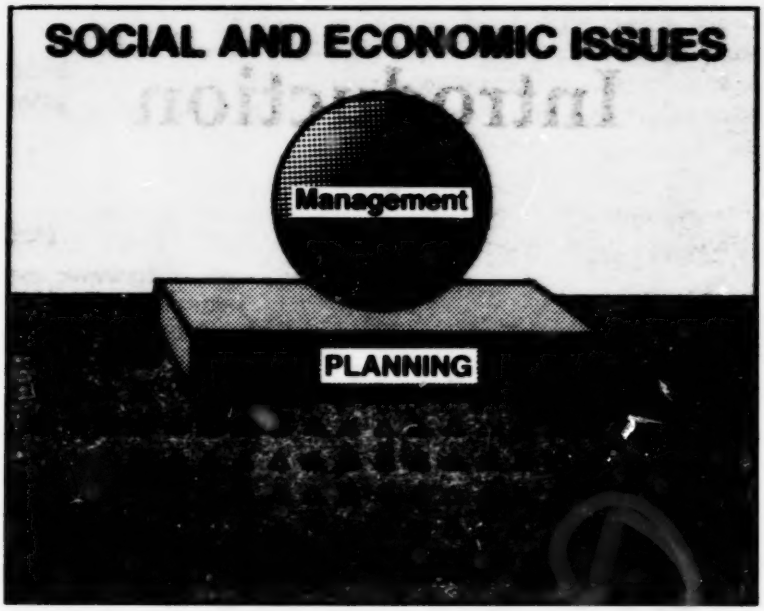
Introduction

What is Forest Planning?

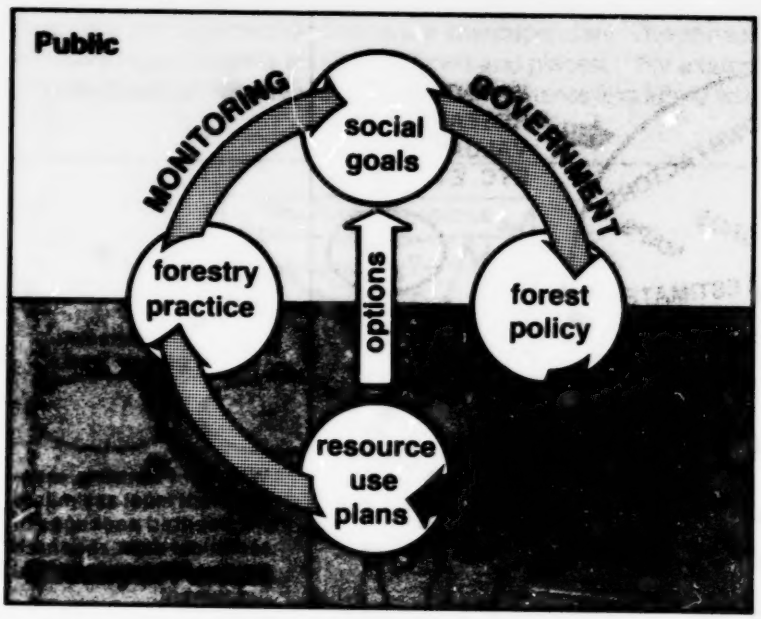


Forest planning is a support to forest management. It is the examination of resource ecology in the light of social and economic issues to aid forest management decision-making.

Forest planning involves forecasting supplies and demands, identifying opportunities, anticipating conflicts and assessing alternatives. Forest planning:

- translates policies into plans;
- synthesizes data;
- coordinates decision-making;
- evaluates alternatives.

Forest planning translates policy into plans.

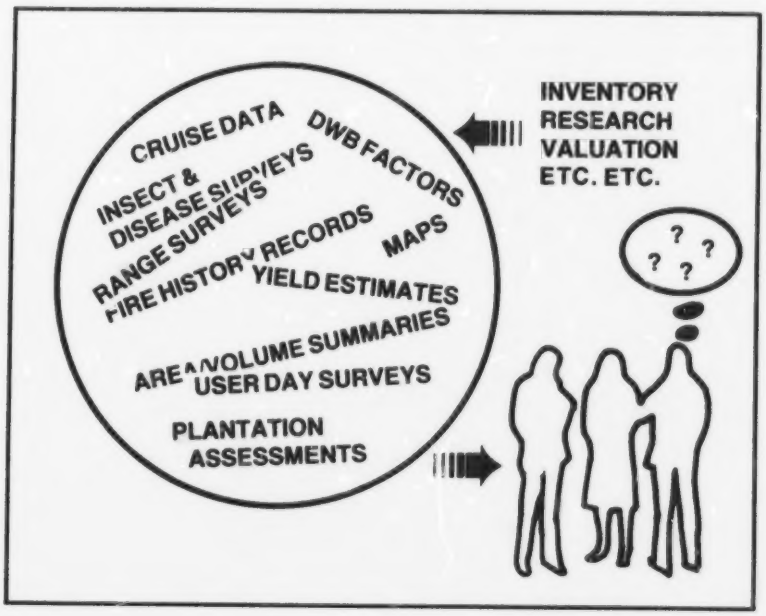


Forestry in B.C. has a role in fulfilling social goals. Forest policy is the government's expression of how those goals are to be addressed. Policies are made tangible through planning processes as resource use plans are developed. These plans are implemented as forestry practice by forest managers. Technical audit and public awareness of forestry practice enables the continual reassessment of social goals.

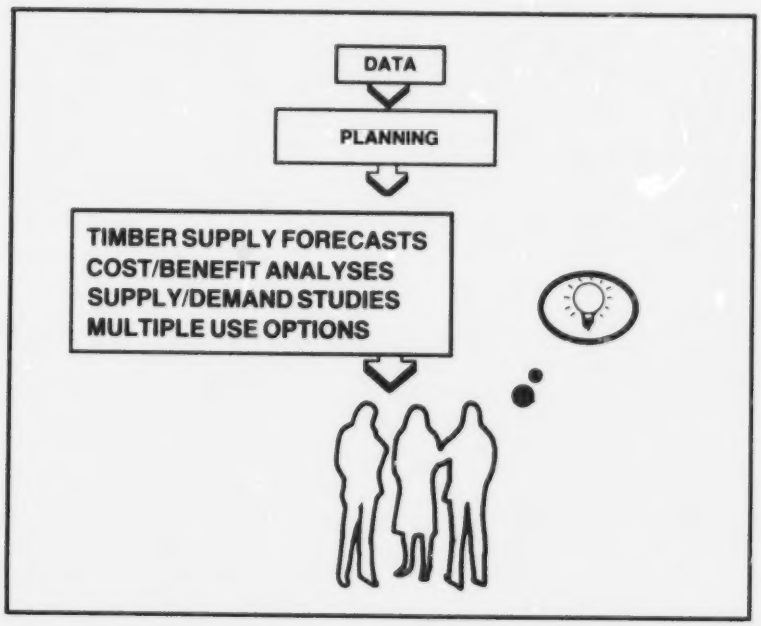
Therefore, planning:

- helps the forest manager to articulate resource use options and to implement policy as practice;
- evolves to keep pace with ever-changing mandates, responsibilities and organizational structures;
- changes to assimilate new tools and concepts and to accommodate new attitudes toward, and information about, the forest resource.

Forest planning synthesizes data.



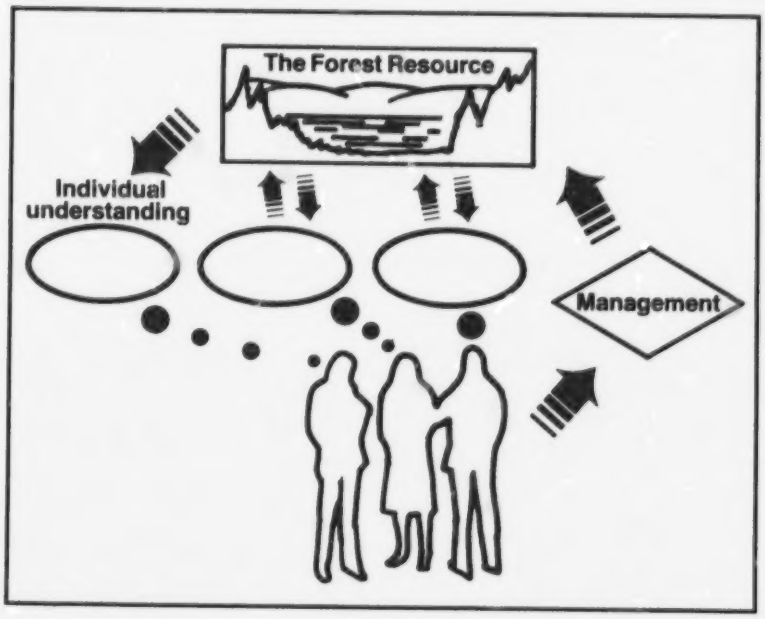
Without Planning, management must assimilate fragmented packages of technical data, research findings and professional judgement.



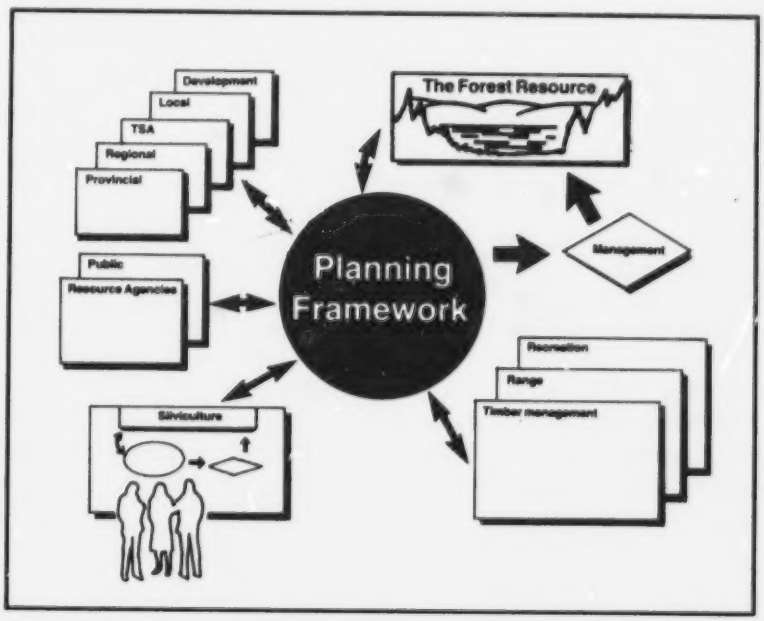
Planning synthesizes data into information for use in management decision-making

Forest planning coordinates decision-making.

Resource management decisions are interdependent. The impact of any management action will have repercussions at different times and places. For example, setting a rate of harvest will affect budget allocations, nursery requirements and future wildlife management options.

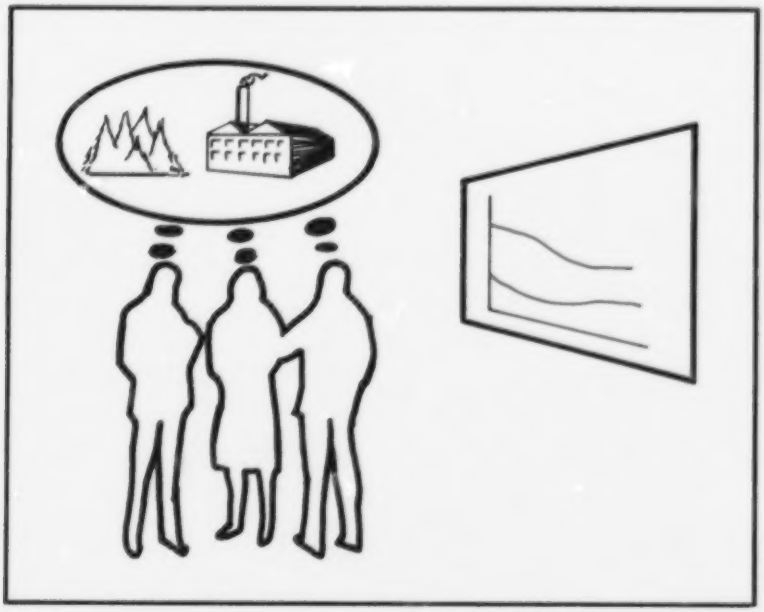


Without Planning, management is by intuition. Each manager relates directly to the forest resource according to his particular vantage point. There is no means to articulate different perspectives for the purpose of comparison and evaluation.



A Planning Framework facilitates communication between managers and coordinates their decisions. Planning provides a vital link between individual managers, management levels, management agencies and the public.

Forest planning evaluates alternatives.



Planning evaluates the future consequences of present alternatives and details the guidelines for following a chosen alternative. Planning, therefore, is looking ahead. It is concerned not only with resource **description,** but also with resource **response.** It is concerned with understanding how proposed management activities will affect resource development over time, as well as with quantifying what the resource looks like now or looked like in the past.

Each plan has a planning horizon, or time frame. This includes a "look-ahead" period as well as a "detailed" period.

A look-ahead period is needed to understand resource dynamics and provide a basis for evaluating alternatives. For example, the look-ahead period for a TSA plan is dictated by the production cycles of the proposed resource uses - seasons for forage production, decades for saw log production and longer still for certain wildlife habitats or aesthetics.

A detailed period is needed to lay out management guidelines and provide a basis for operational decision-making. For example, the detailed period for a TSA plan is around five to 20 years, the periods normally considered when laying out broad development strategies.

What Are The Planning Concepts?

Planning, as other fields of forestry, has its techniques, tools, approaches and processes. These derive from a conceptual basis for renewable resource planning. Forest planning is built upon, and can be understood in terms of, a few underlying concepts.

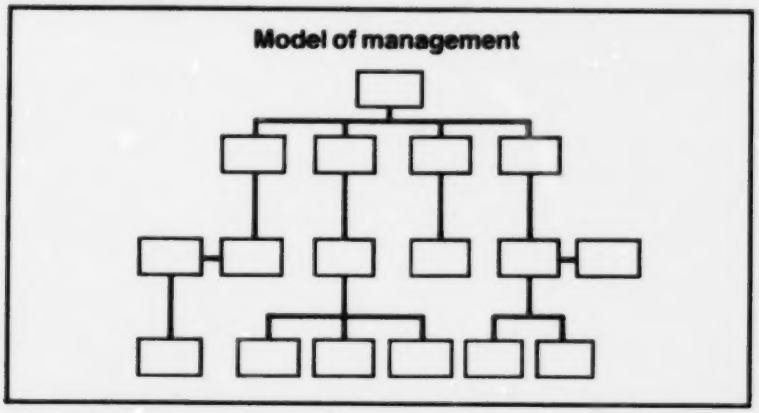
The planning concepts are:

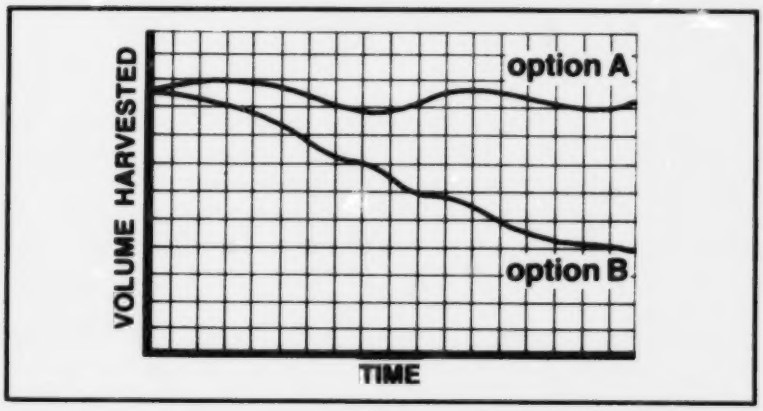
- modeling;
- hierarchical organization;
- feedback;
- recursion.

Modeling

Modeling is the art and science of abstracting and simplifying in order to understand. Forest managers and planners have made extensive use of this concept for a long time. For example, maps, site classification systems, yield projections and cost-benefit studies are all models.

- An organizational chart is a model for decision-making in a management organization.





- A planning analysis may use various analytical models to make benchmark calculations, identify feasible management strategies or provide perspective on the subjective elements of a decision problem.

- An approved plan, in addition to being a directive, is also a model of the assumptions, understandings and rationales that led to the plan.

ABC PLAN

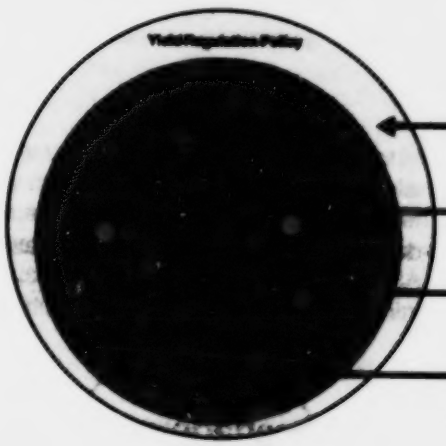
- **yield estimates**
- **technology trends**
- **AAC rationale statement**
- **data aggregation**
- **accessibility assumptions**

Hierarchical Organization

[redacted] tion simplifies resource management decision-making by identifying hierarchical levels which naturally emerge. Each level is embedded in the previous level.

For example, timber supply management can be viewed hierarchically:

Hierarchical levels



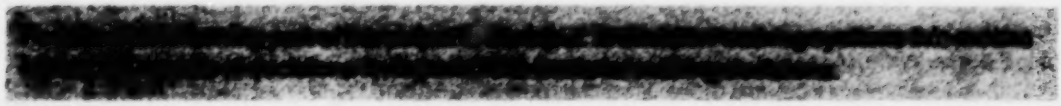
Each level has *its own objectives.* For example:

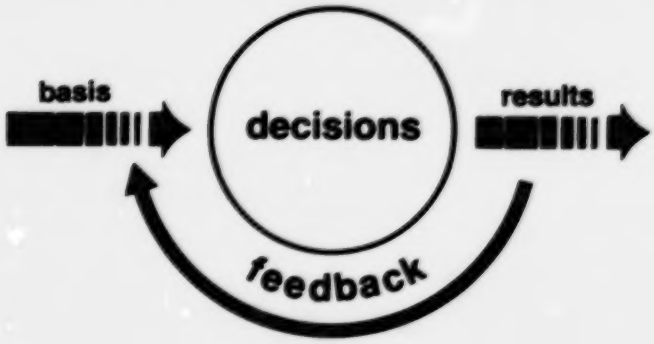
- **implement forest legislation;**
- **maintain the AAC;**
- **restock backlog NSR;**
- **plant 2000 hectares.**

- An objective which is set at one level is both a strategy for implementing the objectives of the next higher level, and a context for setting the objectives of the next lower level. For example, a TSA timber supply objective is both a strategy for implementing ministry yield regulation policy and a context for developing the forestry programs for the TSA.

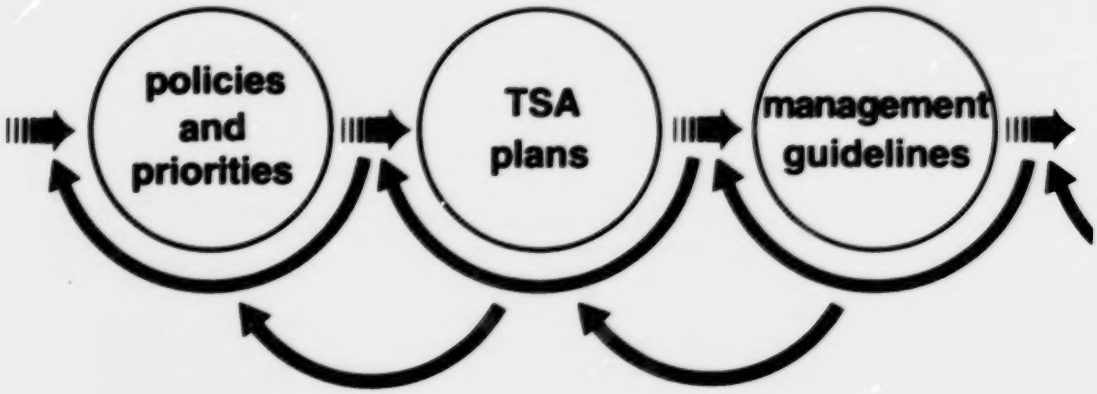
- Each level provides the context for setting objectives at the next lower level. In this way, hierarchical organization sets up chains of objectives that support each other and enable the rationales for decisions to be identified.

Feedback





Feedback in planning means that planning is neither top-down nor bottom-up but both. In practice, planning sets up networks of feedback loops.



Planning enables feedback by directing information throughout the management organization. For example:

- plantation assessments and fire history records are consulted when estimating regeneration delays and non-recoverable losses in timber supply forecasting;
- operator experiences, practices and preferences are considered when locating 20-year timber harvesting areas;
- resource user groups are canvassed when establishing resource management objectives.

Recursion

[redacted]

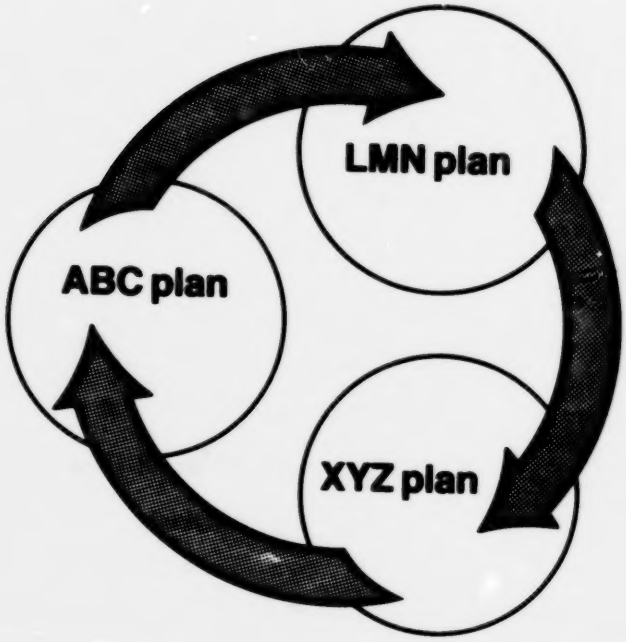
- uncertainty is built into the forecasts upon which plans are based.

[redacted]

- change requires that the goals which plans are designed to serve be continually re-examined.

[redacted]

Recursion is carried out on different time scales. When the time scale is short, recursion is readily apparent. For example, logging plans are updated seasonally or annually. But when the time scale is long, recursion is often seen as "new planning" rather than as reassessment with evolved techniques and terms of reference. For example, unregulated timber harvests, PSYU sustained yield calculations and TSA plans are reassessments, over a period of decades, of what is now called "strategic" planning.



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Summary of Planning Concepts

Modeling . . .
provides insight.

Hierarchical organization . . .
provides structure.

Feedback . . .
provides responsiveness.

Recursion . . .
provides adaptability.

What Are The Planning Steps?

Planning activities vary considerably in their terms of reference, complexity and information requirements. For example, the development of forest policy, the coordination of forestry programs and the landscape design of cut block layouts are all planning activities. Planning activities, therefore, assume many forms and exhibit a diversity to the point of appearing unrelated.

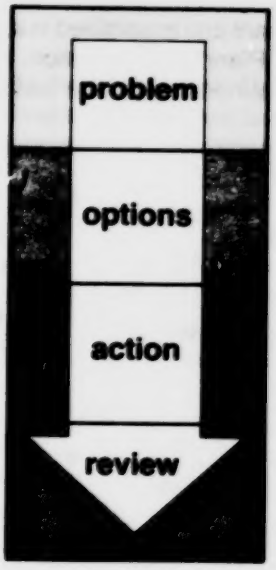
In the sense that planning is problem solving, it is difficult to describe a specific process for developing plans. Planning is more the application of generalized approaches to specific situations. However, it is possible to identify steps which can guide planners through an orderly approach to their wide range of planning problems.

When describing planning in this way, the choice of steps is somewhat arbitrary. For example, the Ministry of Forests' Public Involvement Handbook describes three planning phases - research, design and implementation - and further resolves each of these phases into a number of steps.

This framework identifies seven steps as a systematic approach to the range of planning problems that the resource planner is likely to encounter:

The planning steps are:

1. Preliminary organization
2. Information assembly
3. Analysis
4. Evaluation of options
5. Selection of an option
6. Implementation
7. Monitoring



1. Preliminary organization

Preliminary organization is the articulation of the planning objectives and the selection of the planning procedures. For example, preliminary organization includes the establishment of planning purpose, scope and terms of reference, and the groundwork to identify the planning area, the affected resource user groups and the management jurisdictions.

Preliminary organization should specify the procedures and tools to be used, such as inter-agency committees, public meetings, resource folios or analytical models. And lastly, preliminary organization should specify the information requirements.

2. Information assembly

Information assembly is the identification, collection or synthesis of resource data, professional judgements or user preferences. For example, information assembly includes the aggregation of resource inventories around analysis units, the quantification of industrial requirements and practices, or the canvassing of local concerns.

Information is assembled **after,** and within the context of, an identified planning problem and a selected planning methodology. Information, therefore, is unique to a planning problem. It must be timely, relevant and assembled in a suitable format for addressing the decision criteria under consideration. Planning information, therefore, is distinct from resource data which are compiled and maintained on a regular basis in lieu of their use in planning.

3. Analysis

Analysis is the identification, examination or development of feasible options. For example, analysis includes resource studies to find compatible Regional resource use goals, TSA analyses to examine TSA management strategies, public involvement programs to identify user preferences, meetings or field trips to reach consensus or engineering studies to determine road locations.

The direction for structuring and carrying out analyses derives from the planning objectives, the selected planning procedures and the information assembled. An analysis, or development, of options may use quantitative or non-quantitative means.

The feasible options are the management alternatives, or planning scenarios, for meeting plan objectives. Analysis may, of course, conclude that plan objectives are infeasible.

4. Evaluation of options

Evaluation of options is the assessment of initial objectives in light of identified options. For example, evaluation of options includes the public review of draft TFL M&WPs, the technical review of draft policy or the referral of development proposals.

Evaluation is made by resource users who stand to be affected by a plan, and by management who will implement and be held accountable for a plan. Evaluation may lead to the selection of a recommended option, a recommendation for further analysis or a recommendation for revisions to plan objectives.

Planning objectives are set, initially, before a detailed examination of their feasibility. Similarly, feasible options are developed which are thought to address the plan objectives. Through evaluation, objectives and options can be reviewed in light of each other, and both can be assessed for relevancy and suitability before a course of action is recommended or a detailed plan is prepared.

5. Selection of an option

Selection of an option is management decision-making. For example, selection of an option includes the Deputy Minister's approval of ministry policy, the Chief Forester's determination of an AAC, the Regional Manager's approval of a TSA plan or the District Manager's approval of a licensee's development plan.

Planning articulates problems, sets tentative objectives, develops options, embodies management decisions into plans and monitors management's implementation of plans. However, the determination of a course of action is a management function. The manager's responsibilities for this "planning" step are specified by the management organization.

In practice, management's decision-making role is most often exercised in stages during the course of plan preparation. For example, planning may want management's approval in principle of plan objectives before proceeding with information assembly or analysis, and may want management to select among feasible options before preparing a detailed plan.

6. Implementation

Implementation is a management function. As a "planning" step, it is not discussed further in this framework.

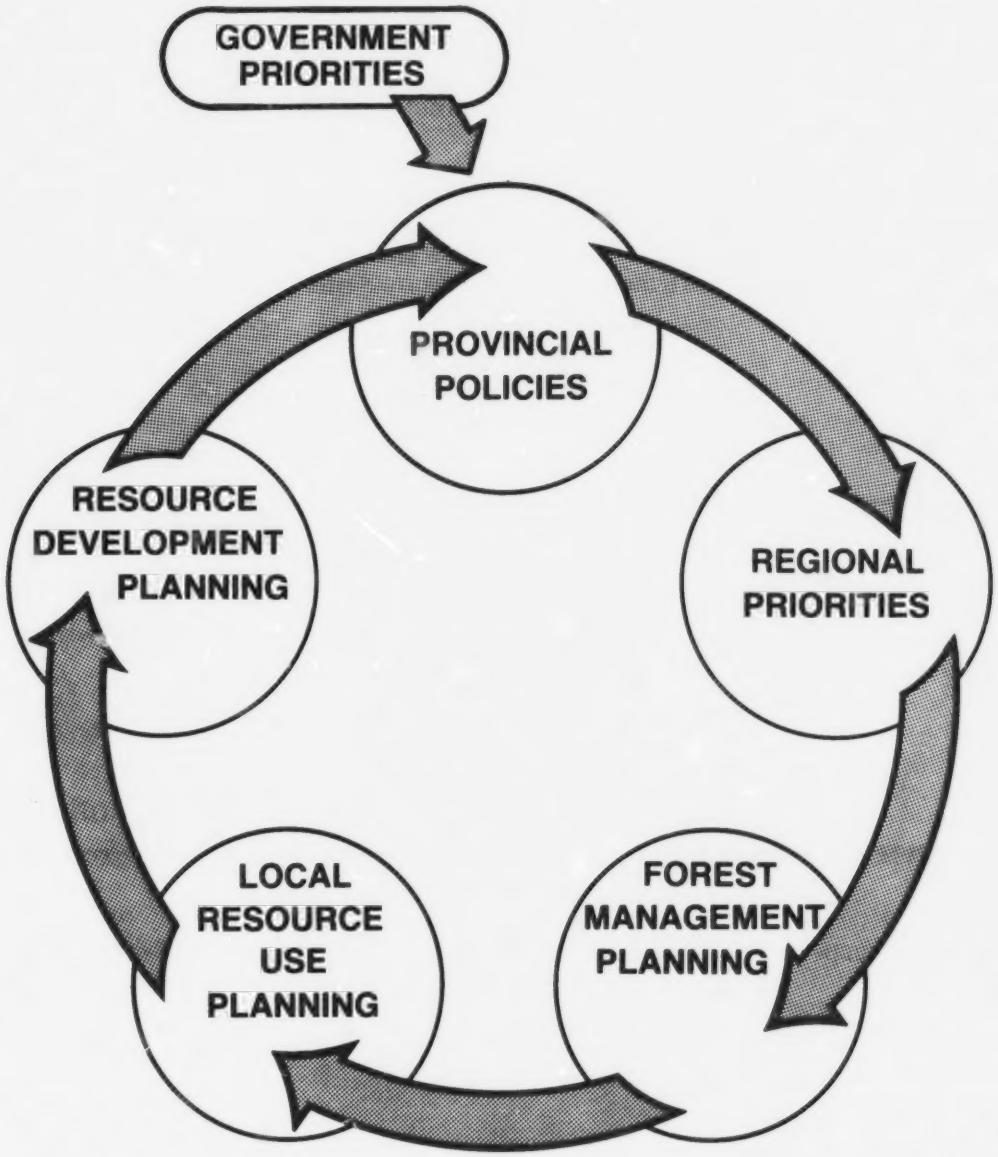
7. Monitoring

Monitoring is the review and evaluation of planning activities, planning techniques and plans. It is discussed in this framework as a separate planning system.

The Planning Framework

Planning Levels

There are five hierarchical decision-making levels. These levels provide a context for setting objectives. Plans for specific geographic areas are developed at only three of these levels.



Provincial Policies

Within the context of government priorities, provincial policies give overall direction to the Ministry of Forests. The ministry's Executive formulates ministry policy and sets forest and range resource use goals.

Regional Priorities

Within the context of provincial policies, Regional priorities coordinate ministry activities with those of other ministries and set tentative production targets for timber, range and recreation for the TSAs and TFLs within Regions.

Forest Management Planning

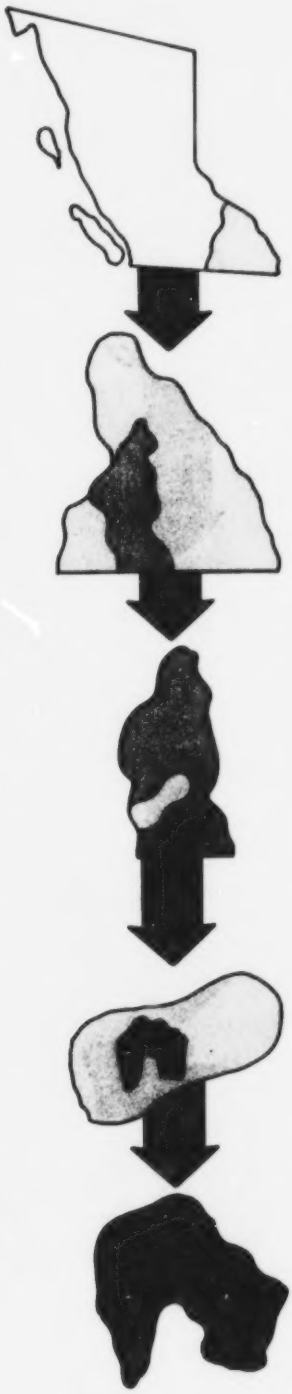
Within the context of Regional priorities, forest management planning lays out broad, long-range management strategies for timber, range and recreation for each TSA and TFL. Program options are examined and, for timber, AACs are set and 20-year supply areas are identified.

Local Resource Use Planning

Within the context of management strategies for a TSA or TFL, local resource use planning establishes integrated resource management guidelines for areas where resource use development is proposed. Local planning can range from extensive appraisal to intensive study and is carried out to enable development planning to proceed.

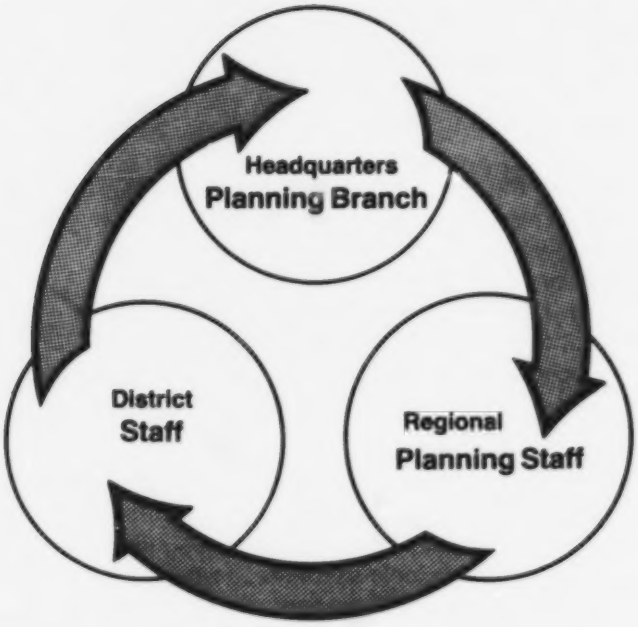
Resource Development Planning

Within the context of area-specific management guidelines, resource development planning details the logistics for development. Methods, schedules and responsibilities for accessing, harvesting, renewing and protecting the resource are specified to enable site-specific operations to proceed.



Planning Responsibilities

There are three administrative planning levels. At each of these levels there are specific planning responsibilities.



Headquarters Planning Branch

Headquarters Planning Branch is responsible for developing planning policy and procedure, directing the ministry's public involvement program, assisting the Chief Forester's determination of AACs for TSAs and TFLs, providing technical support for planning throughout the ministry and monitoring Regional planning activities.

Regional Planning Staff

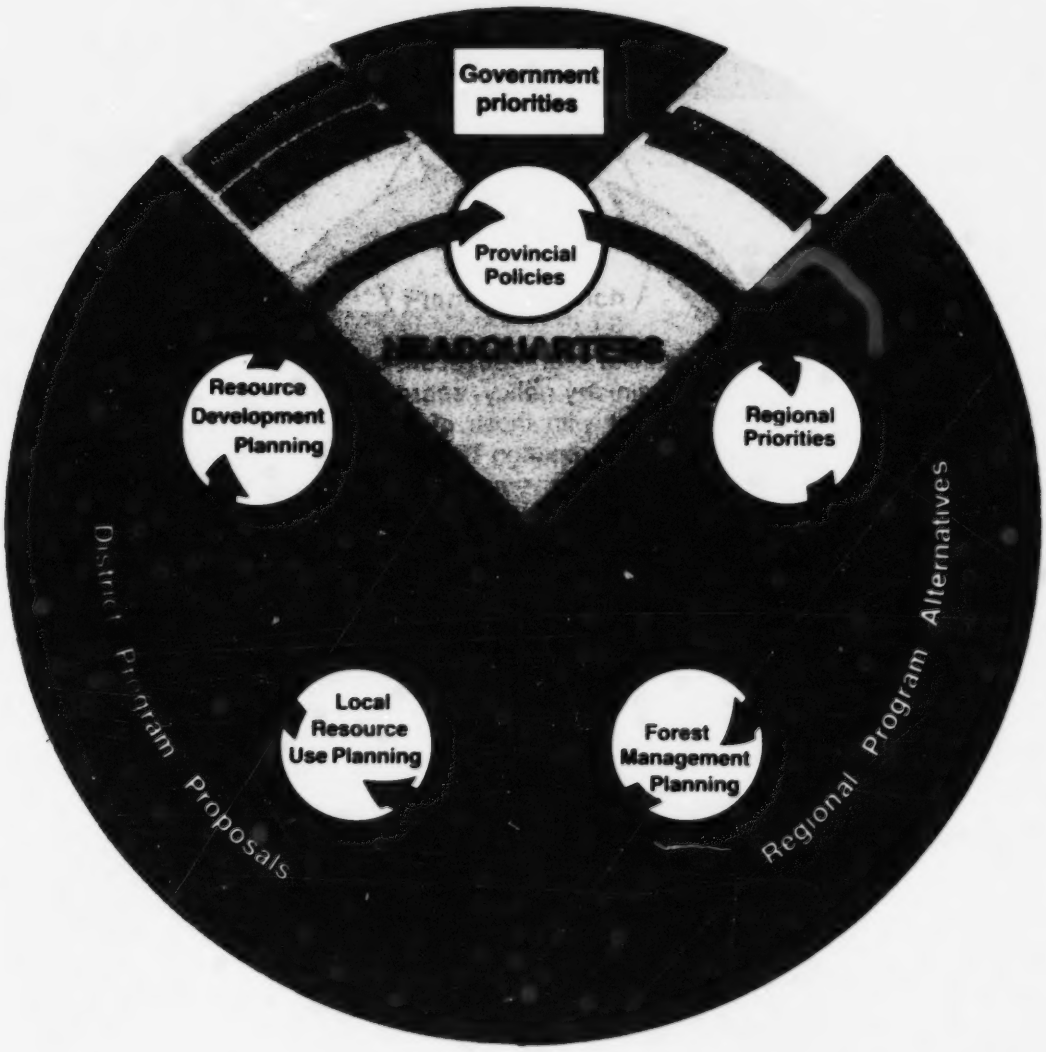
Regional planning staff are responsible for interpreting ministry policy, coordinating ministry activities with those of other resource ministries, preparing TSA plans with appropriate public involvement procedures, and monitoring District planning activities.

District Staff

District staff are responsible for implementing TSA plans, preparing local plans with appropriate public involvement procedures, and adjudicating and monitoring resource development plans.

Integrating Planning and Programming

Plans are prepared and funded as programs and activities in the Five Year Program.



Plans provide a general basis for program development. For example, a TSA plan is a strategic basis for the selection of activity goals in a District program proposal. In turn, programs provide the resources to carry out planning and implement plans. For example, management priorities determine what local planning will be funded.

In principle, planning is unconstrained in the options it chooses to examine. In practice, however, planning is guided by what is considered feasible in terms of management contraints. For example, planning usually examines a range of options centered around the "status quo".

The planning framework PROVIDES FOR:

*modeling ➡
- the planning framework itself
- forest planning models
- stand growth models
- etc.

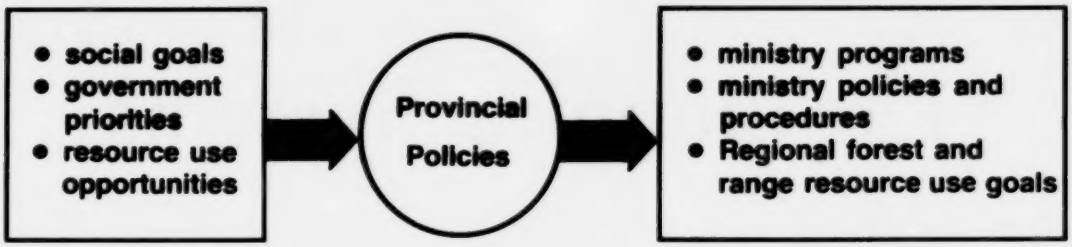
*hierarchical organization ➡
- Plans are developed around five hierarchical decision-making levels and implemented through three hierarchical levels of planning responsibilities.

*feedback ➡
- technical audits
- public involvement
- plan monitoring
- etc.

*recursion ➡
- forest management plans ..... every 5 years
- local resoure use plans ..... as required
- resource development plans ..... every 1-5 years

The Planning Systems

Provincial Policies


• social goals
• government priorities
• resource use opportunities
Provincial Policies
• ministry programs
• ministry policies and procedures
• Regional forest and range resource use goals

Provincial policies are the ministry's interpretation of social goals, government priorities and resource use opportunities. They give direction to the preparation of ministry programs, the development of ministry policies and procedures and the setting of Regional resource use goals.

The ministry's policy interface with government is the Forest and Range Resource Analysis. The Resource Analysis

> "evaluates the state of the forest and range resources and the present activities of the ministry, weighs the combined effects of programs, policies and regulations,and identifies achievements and deficiencies. Against this background it presents alternative policies which government may adopt to further the contribution of forest and range resources to meeting government objectives, along with implications for other resource programs or areas of government policy"*.

In accordance with legislation, resource analyses are to be submitted to government in 1979, 1984 and every 10 years thereafter.

Ministry policy and procedure can originate anywhere within the ministry. Normally, however, it is the responsibility of headquarters branches to develop draft policy and procedure. For example, Valuation Branch develops scaling policy and Silviculture Branch develops reforestation policy. Ministry policy is approved by the Deputy Minister and documented in the Ministry's Policy Manual.

*Ministry of Forests Management System, 1983, pp 7-8.

Regional Priorities

• ministry programs
• ministry policies and procedures
• Regional goals
Regional Priorities
• tentative timber, range and recreation production targets for TSAs and TFLs

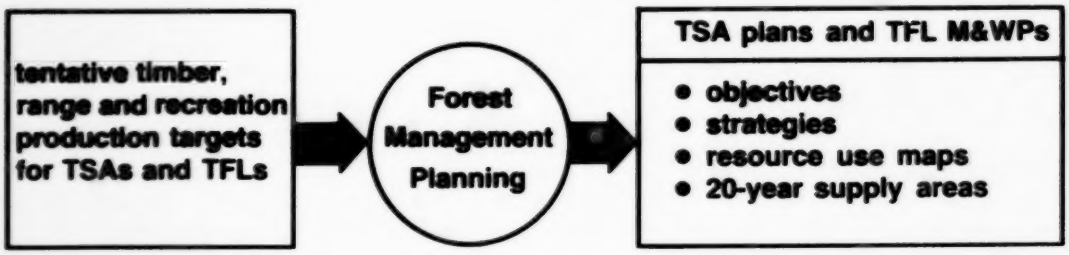
Regional priorities are the tentative timber, range and recreation production targets for the TSAs and TFLs within the Region. They enable forest management planning to proceed. Their development is based on ministry programs, policies and procedures, and requires coordination with other resource ministries.

Setting Regional priorities does not include the development of a Regional Plan. It is largely an informal process. The coordination of the ministry's policies and programs with those of other resource ministries is done through discussion and consultation with other Regional resource managers.

Setting Regional priorities includes whatever resource studies or position statements may be prepared and whatever Regional development strategies may be formulated as a basis for decision-making by the Regional Manager. Regional priorities express a comprehensive view, taking into account forest resource supplies and demands and the need to coordinate resource management programs.

Regional priorities, as provincial policies, are largely non-quantiative. However, the establishment of broad resource use priorities for Regions is a necessary step in bridging the gap between provincial policy and the quantitative examination of management strategies that constitutes forest management planning for TSAs and TFLs.

Forest Management Planning


tentative timber, range and recreation production targets for TSAs and TFLs
Forest Management Planning
TSA plans and TFL M&WPs
• objectives
• strategies
• resource use maps
• 20-year supply areas

Forest management planning is the strategic basis for developing and coordinating the forestry programs that are carried out by the ministry and licensees. It is the link between broad, largely non-quantitative provincial and Regional level policies and priorities and more detailed and area-specific resource use and resource development plans.

Forest management planning includes the determination of a rate of harvest for timber and its subsequent apportionment and allocation among tenures and licences. It is also an important means of incorporating input from the public and other resource ministries into Ministry of Forests planning.

Forest management planning is carried out for the two types of supply units - TSAs and TFLs. TSA planning is done through TSA committees having both Ministry of Forests and licensee representation. TFL planning is done by the licensee with ministry consultation and technical review and Chief Forester approval. Overall coordination for forest management planning is a Regional responsibility.

Forest management planning establishes, for each TSA and TFL:

- management objectives, which are expressed as quantitative, long-range timber, range and recreation supply forecasts;
- management strategies, which are proposed to meet objectives and serve as a basis for program development;
- resource use assumptions, which underlie stated objectives and which are documented on broad-scale maps (approximately 1:100,000); and
- areas, which are designated as supply areas for the next 20 years.

The Planning Steps

Preliminary organization

- form planning team;
- set tentative TSA objectives within the context of Regional priorities, TSA issues and present levels of funding;
- express objectives in terms of specific management options;
- select analytical procedures;
- identify information needs.

Information assembly

- quantify inventory data, yield projections and management constraints as required, to enable an examination of management options by the analytical procedures selected.

Analysis

- use forest planning models to examine the 20-year and longer-term implications of timber management options;
- develop criteria for assessing range and recreation management options;
- prepare TSA (or TFL) Technical Reports.

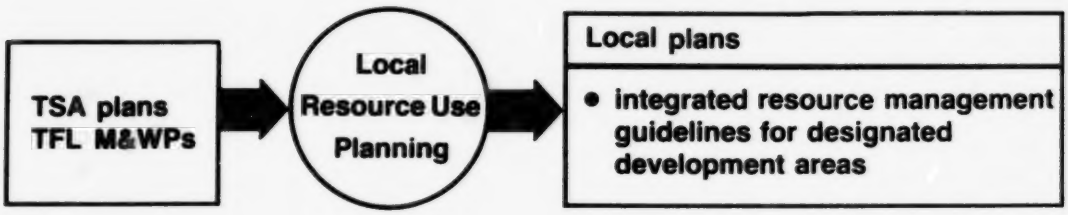
Evaluation of options

- prepare a draft TSA plan or TFL M&WP;
- present draft plan to management;
- initiate public involvement;
- revise options or objectives and re-analyse as required.

Selection of an option

- Chief Forester selects an AAC for timber;
- Regional Manager approves a TSA plan;
- Minister approves an apportionment plan (TSAs only).

Local Resource Use Planning



Local resource use planning is the resolving of multiple resource use conflicts. It is both a response to development **proposals** and a prerequisite to development **planning.** It is initiated for areas within TSAs and TFLs that are designated for resource use development. It is carried out to establish area-specific integrated resource management objectives and prescriptions and to enable development planning to proceed without further interagency involvement in modifying these objectives.

Local planning is not carried out to a standard format. Local planning methodologies, land units, terms of reference and degrees of complexity vary to fit the local situation. Methodologies range from resource folio mapping to public meetings. Land units include community watersheds, collections of range units and high use, visually sensitive, recreation corridors. Terms of reference include provisions for water quality and development of resource use options for presentation to the Environmental Land Use Committee. Degree of complexity depend upon the potential for resource use impact and conflict, and range from tacit approval to proceed directly with development planning, to extensive appraisal of the proposed development area, to intensive interdisciplinary planning studies, leading to a Local plan.

Local planning, in general, is not initiated or scheduled in a systematic way and is often carried out for overlapping land units and jurisdictions. The resolutions of any one local situation, therefore, must be rationalized with those of other, ongoing and affected situations before being implemented.

The Planning Steps

For each development proposal:

Preliminary organization

- identify resource use concerns within the context of the TSA plan or TFL M&WP;
- contact affected resource users;
- establish terms of reference;
- select planning procedures;
- identify information needs.

Information assembly

This depends upon the local situation and may include:
- documentation of applicable Regional operating standards;
- resource folio mapping;
- field inspections;
- detailed soil studies;
- etc.

Analysis

This depends upon the local situation and may include:
- interpretation of Regional operating standards;
- examination of resource folios;
- public involvement;
- cost/benefit analyses;
- quantification of impacts on the TSA or TFL AAC;
- etc.

Evaluation of options

- Present planning options to District, Regional or Headquarters management for public, internal or inter-ministry assessment and rationalization with other, ongoing Local plans.

Selection of an option

With respect to the Ministry of Forests' role in resource use decisions:
- District Manager adjudicates low impact development proposals;
- Regional Manager approves higher impact Local plans;
- Ministry of Forests Headquarters, ELUTC or ELUC approves high impact Local plans.

Resource Development Planning

• TSA (or TFL) strategies
• integrated resource management guidelines
Resource Development Planning
Development plans
• logistics for resource use development

Resource development planning is the logistics for resource use development. It is the specification of locations, methods, schedules and management responsibilities for accessing, utilizing, renewing and protecting the resource. It enables forestry operations to proceed.

Resource development planning oversees the application of forest management plan strategies within the integrated resource management guidelines of Local plans, to a resource development area. It includes District level planning by the Forestry and Timber, Range and Recreation Divisions of the ministry, and development planning by timber and range licensees.

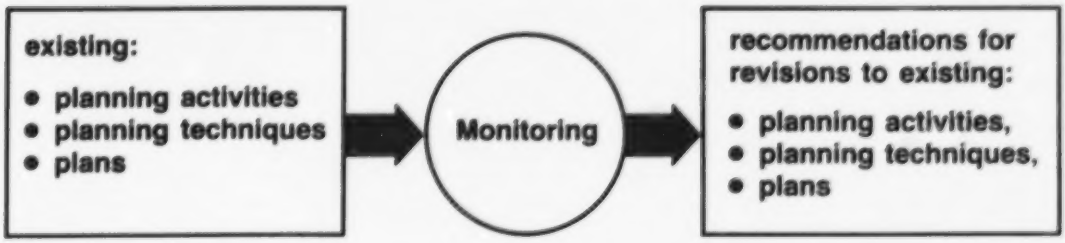
Development plans are generally for a five year period. Some examples of development plans are the development plans required for implementation of a TFL M&WP, the M&WPs and development plans required of Forest Licence and Timber Sale Licence timber tenures within TSAs, Range Unit Plans and various ministry plans such as recreational site development plans, silviculture development plans and major road development plans.

Development planning leads to implementation. For example, logging plans covering a one to three year period are prepared within the context of a timber development plan to further specify, at a map scale suitable for field use, how and where the operations to be authorized by a cutting permit would be carried out.

The Planning Steps

Preliminary organization	- Identify development concerns within the context of TSA plan or TFL M&WP strategies and local planning guidelines; - Identify additional information required for examination of development options and formulation of management prescriptions.
Information assembly	- collect additional information as required. For example, timber cruising, road location studies, recreation inventories or range surveys; - compile information by planning units that are consistent with resource management guidelines and enable development of resource management prescriptions.
Analysis	- carry out feasibility studies to identify development options which meet forest management plan objectives and satisfy local planning guidelines.
Evaluation of options	- assess feasible options in terms of risks, costs, benefits and impacts; - select and provide rationale for a preferred option; - Ministry of Forests District Resource Officer to carry out an independent evaluation of licensee prepared Development plans.
Selection of an option	- District Manager approves Development plans.

Monitoring



- Monitoring is review and evaluation. It is carried out for all planning functions and at all planning levels in the planning framework.

- Monitoring includes the review and evaluation of:
  - **planning activities** through technical audit of Branch, Regional and District planning staff performances in relation to their Five Year Program output measures;
  - **planning techniques** through research and development into planning approaches, planning models and planning's data and information requirements; and
  - **plans** through recordkeeping of actual developments in relation to plan assumptions about future development.

- Monitoring is the responsibility of:
  - government, who monitors the ministry;
  - Headquarters branches, who monitor regions;
  - Regions, who monitor Districts;
  - Districts, who monitor operations.

- Monitoring, viewed as a separate planning system, does **NOT** include:
  - the periodic updating of plans. The recursive nature of planning is a structural feature of the planning framework itself; and
  - the technical audit of forestry practices. This and other statistics are compiled for the Annual Report as part of the Ministry of Forests Management System.

Summary of Ministry of Forests Plans

Summary of Ministry of Forests Plans

PLANS	planning level	planning responsibility	land unit	normal planning scale	normal planning horizon (years)		planning outputs
					detailed period	look-ahead period	
TSA plans TFL M&WPs	Forest Management Planning	Region	TSAs TFLs	1:100,000	20	200	- timber, range & recreation management strategies - AACs for timber
Local plans*	Local Resource Use Planning	District	watersheds, range units, etc.	1:20,000	5	20	- integrated resource management guidelines for designated development areas
timber Development plans range Development plans recreation Development plans	Resource Development Planning	District	five year development areas	1:5,000	5	5	- logistics for resource use development

* Local plans do not follow a standard naming convention. Examples of Local plans are the South Moresby Resource Plan or the Southgate Coordinated Resource Management Plan.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL